

The Arrow and the Cross: a History of the American Indians and the Missionaries

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stature in America's collective imagination, literature, cinema, and memory along the cattle trails which stretched from southern Texas, northward through Indian Territory, to the railheads in Kansas. The most famous of these routes was the Chisholm Trail.

The Chisholm Trail was named after Jesse Chisholm, a Scotch-Cherokee Indian trader who in 1865 began hauling goods from his trading post, located near the future site of Wichita, Kansas, to various Indian camps on the North Canadian River, approximately 200 miles south. Thus, as Texas cattlemen began to drive their herds northward toward Kansas railroads, Chisholm's name was applied to the entire route.

Originating in south Texas around San Antonio, San Marcos, or Austin, the Chisholm Trail moved north through Waco and Fort Worth, and crossed into Indian Territory at Red River Station. Stretching across the future Oklahoma towns of Duncan, Chickasha, El Reno, and Enid, the trail entered Kansas at Caldwell, and continued on to the rail terminus at Abilene. Along this trail the legends of the American West were born.

Author Don Worcester, a distinguished historian of the American West, has recreated in prose and photograph the world of the cowboys on the Chisholm Trail. From the nascent days of the cattle roundups to the apex of the huge cattle syndicates, Worcester blends his account to include every aspect of the cattle kingdoms. Based upon a combination of sound scholarship and good reading, *The Chisholm Trail* covers in detail such topics as the cows, cooks, and cowboys, as well as the roundups, the trail boss, and the cattle towns.

Worcester uses an extensive bibliography and detailed documentation to support his vigorous narrative. *The Chisholm Trail*, factually accurate, well researched, and beautifully written, preserves this epic of American history with proper perspective and insightful understanding.

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The Arrow and the Cross: A History of the American Indians and the Missionaries, by John Upton Terrell. Santa Barbara, California: Capra Press, 1979. pp. 253. Tables, bibliography, notes. \$14.95.

Forthrightly sympathetic to the Indians, this history depicts more than three hundred years (1539-1847) of cultural and physical conflict west and south of the Missouri between militant, prosletizing Christianity and the anthropomorphism and animism of the natives residing

there. For Catholics and Protestants the record was spotty. New Mexico Pueblos revolted when confronted with cruel, greedy Spanish governors and over-zealous Franciscans whose California missions the author named "Holy Concentration Camps." The Jesuits, with the herdsman Kino's Arizona missions and De Smet's calming presence on the upper Missouri, drew praise. In the Northwest, scholarly, gentle Congregationalist Dr. Samuel Parker appeared more perceptive to Indian reaction than the Methodist Jason Lee, whose missionary zeal yielded to colonizing fever. In the same area Catholic missionaries enjoyed some success with the French Canadians but little with the Indians who were puzzled by the bigoted, interdenominational feuds. The narrative ends with the murders of the Presbyterian physician Marcus Whitman, his wife Narcissa, and at least ten others. With exceptions, the tribes rejected Christianity.

The Indians' religious beliefs, customs, and linguistic family divisions were lovingly explained. Tribes differed even within the same linguistic group with the Cayuse being condemned for vile deeds and the Nez Perce being praised for integrity and courage. The author's note establishes Terrell's own religious convictions and his rationale for the work's geographical limits. A colorful dust jacket and a pen and ink frontispiece constitute the illustrations. There is neither an index, nor a map and only one chart, i.e., California missions. However, ten pages of endnotes further illuminate this interestingly written history. The volume, filled with detail, reads at a fast pace. The Indians have an ardent and able advocate in the venerable John Upton Terrell.

LORAS COLLEGE

JAMES A. WHITE

Book Notices

Three Faces of Midwestern Isolationism: Gerald P. Nye, Robert E. Wood, and John L. Lewis, ed. John N. Schacht. (Iowa City: The Center for the Study of the Recent History of the United States, 1981. pp. 72, \$5.00 paper.)

This is the third publication of the CSRHUS, and consists of the five papers presented at the April 1980 conference in Iowa City. Like the earlier conference, it focused on persons whose papers are deposited in one of the three participating institutions (State Historical Society of Iowa, the Hoover Presidential Library, and the University

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